6. In accordance with the concept of operations set out in my report of 20 May 1993 (S/25810), UNOMUR has established observation posts at two major crossing sites, at Katuna and Cyanika, and at three secondary sites, at Bigaga, Kafunzo and Lubirizi, on the Ugandan side of the border. The deployment of UNOMUR is shown on the attached map. The mission also monitors the border area through mobile patrols and is planning to enhance its operational capability in the near future with airborne coverage.

7. During the period under review, the border between the two countries has remained largely closed, although some vehicles have been allowed to cross. UNOMUR has facilitated the transit of several vehicles transporting food and medical supplies to Rwanda for the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

8. UNOMUR's activities, consisting of surveillance, patrolling and investigations, have been effective both as a deterrent and as interdiction. As a result, clandestine cross-border traffic has decreased appreciably. There now is only restricted movement along previously well-used routes across the border, and no evidence of any significant traffic in armaments. With the arrival of specialized equipment, UNOMUR's surveillance capacity will be further enhanced.

9. The attitude of the civilian and military authorities in the mission area has generally been cooperative. However, there have been a few isolated attempts to curtail the freedom of movement of UNOMUR patrols. Allegations that the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) was gathering troops on the Ugandan side of the border for a possible resumption of hostilities have been carefully investigated, but they could not be substantiated. These investigations have served as a confidence-building mechanism and helped to defuse tension in the border area.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

10. On 5 October, the Security Council adopted resolution 872 (1993) authorizing the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). The Council also approved the proposal that UNOMUR be integrated within UNAMIR. However, as the members of the Security Council are aware, Uganda has expressed some concern about the proposed integration. In my last report (S/26618), I informed the Council that I was consulting the Government of Uganda on the modalities of this integration. In the light of these consultations, which were held both in New York and in Kampala, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations addressed a letter to the Permanent Representative of Uganda on 22 October 1993. The letter confirmed that the proposed integration would be purely administrative in nature and that it would in no way affect the mandate of UNOMUR as set out in resolution 846 (1993). Assurances were also provided that the UNOMUR status-of-mission agreement, concluded on 16 August 1993, remained valid and would continue to govern relations between Uganda and the United Nations in this matter.

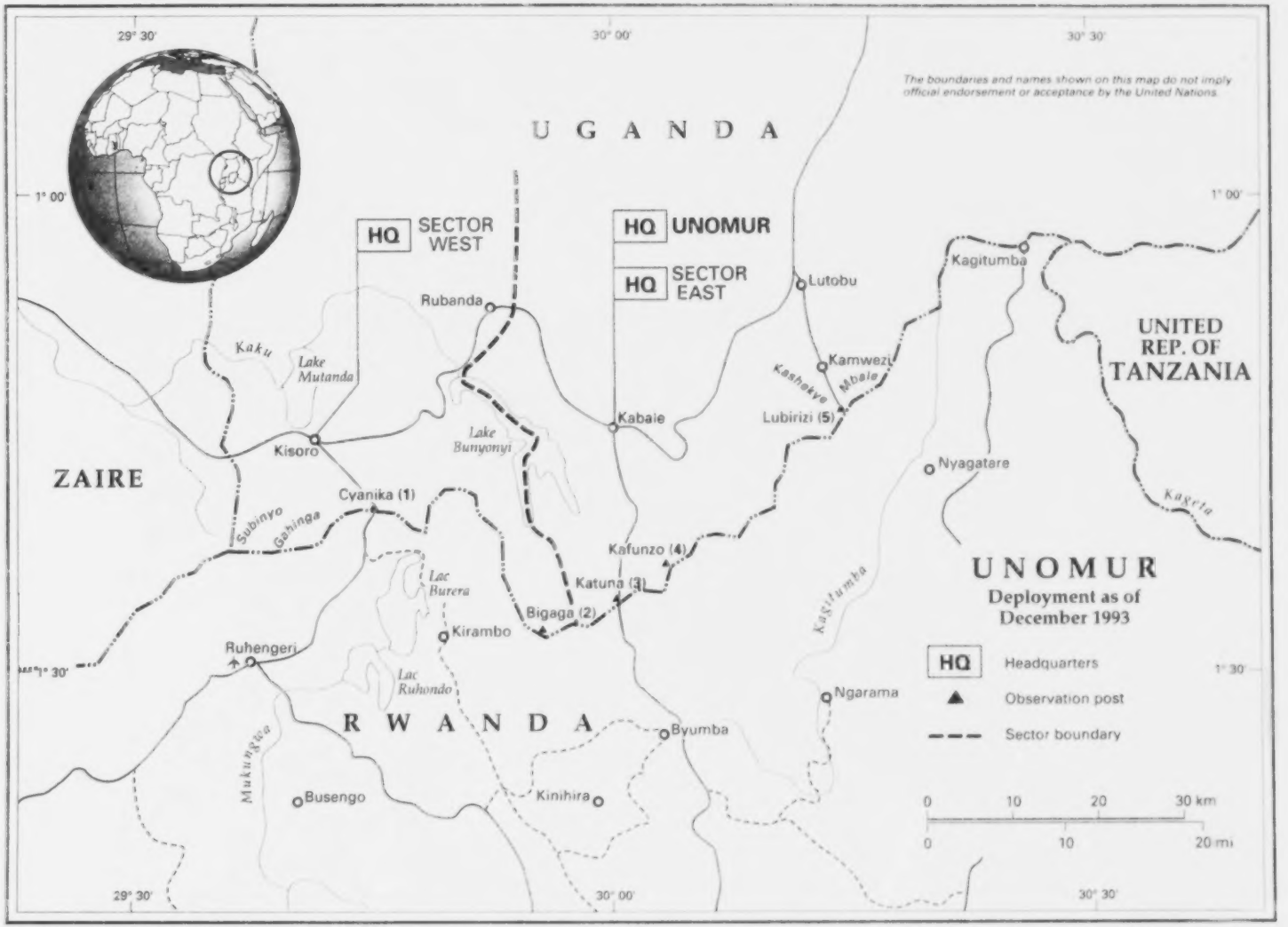
11. The total cost of UNOMUR for the period 22 June to 21 December 1993, including pre-implementation costs, has been estimated at $4,392,900 gross ($4,308,000 net). This cost estimate takes into account the actual dates of

arrival of military and civilian personnel in the mission area and savings made as a result of redeployment to UNOMUR of equipment from other peace-keeping operations. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOMUR, the costs relating to the activities of the mission for the period beyond 21 December 1993 will be included in my report on the financing of UNAMIR, which is under preparation.

III. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

12. It will be recalled that UNOMUR was established by the Security Council following requests from the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda for the deployment of United Nations observers along their common border (S/25355, S/25356 and S/25797). The establishment of UNOMUR was intended to create an atmosphere conducive to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Rwanda and to underscore the importance that the international community attaches to the maintenance of peace and security in the region. I believe that UNOMUR has been a factor of stability in the area and that it is playing a useful role as a confidence-building mechanism. It is also my understanding that this view is shared by the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that the mandate of UNOMUR be extended for a period of six months, as envisaged in resolution 846 (1993).

13. In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to the Government of Uganda for its cooperation. UNOMUR's ability to discharge its mandate effectively will continue to depend on the assistance and cooperation extended by the Ugandan authorities. I also wish to pay tribute to the military and civilian personnel of UNOMUR for the professionalism with which they have carried out their tasks.



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